were referred.

PROCEEDINGS IT CONGRESS.

The Reagan Bill Defeated in the Sen ate and the Commission Farce Substituted.

River and Harbor Bill-Hepburn's Suggestion Regarding Galveston and Its Harbor.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Segate. Washington, Feb. 3.-A beautiful flora harp two feet high ornamented Mr. Riddleberger's desk, the gift of admiring Irish friends, it is presumed. The credentials of Senator-elect Evarts, of New York, were presented, but not being of correct form

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill.

The question was now on Beck's amendment which prohibited railroads from charging more for transporting goods over a part than the whole of their lines.

Mr. Vance thought the eloquence of Senators was in inverse ratio to their disposition to do anything effective. It had been said that so many people were interested in railroad stocks we ought not to pass a law to restrict their charges. The same argument would apply to the business of robbing hen roosts. The clamors of railroad men were like the protests of the chicken stealers who would inform legislators that they did not understand the business of chicken stealing; that it was a very complicated business, and differed totally from the vulgar business of stealing things other than chickens. The references to railroad authorities as "experts" was, in Vance's opinion, as though the chicken stealers should insist that one of their number, Bill Sykes, for example, should be consulted by the representatives of the people before laws were passed on the subject of chicken stealing. because Bill Sykes thoroughly understood the subject. Bill Sykes had been in the business forty years, and could tell an old hen from a pullet by startight in the toploftiest apple tree in the farm yard.

There was, in Vance's opinion, one great claims of Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Albert Fink et id omne genus, to have cheapened the price of commodities by railroad transportation, were claims that properly belonged to science and not to the parties named. As well might a sieve claim credit for letting water pass through it. There was not much credit to he given to people who said "the public be damned." The Cullom bill was a direct progeny of the circun location office, and would result in nothing. The Senate should not dodge the issue by passing such a bill.

Mr. Vance favored the House bill. Mr. Beck said he would now vote against his own amendment since it had been modified by the amendment of Mr. Plumb. It would make the bill urterly useless if passed. He severely criticised the bill.

After much discussion and several amendments were disposed of, and no further amendments of detail offering to the House bill, Mr. Cullom moved now to amend by subitituting for it the Senata or Commis sion bill. Agreed to-yeas, 35; nays, 18 The Democrats voting in the affirmative were Colquitt Hampton, Jonas, McPherson, Morgan and Pugh. The only Republicans who voted in the negative were Edmunds and Van Wyck.

After some discussion as to the disposition of the bill to-morrow and the impossibility of passing it to-night, it was unanimously agreed that immediately after the morning business to morrow the bill should be taken up and debate cease at 3 o'clock, when a final vote on the bill and all its amendments will be taken.

Adjourned.

The House.

Mr. Bland, from the Committee on Coinage, reported back a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether the Clearing House Association of New York, or any National Bank, refuses to receive silver dollars or certificates in settlement of their balances, and whether any officer of the Government accedes to such practice. Also, what amount of gold came into the Treasury in exchange during January, 1885, and what amount of silver coin was in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1879, and every year thereafter, not held for redemp tion of silver certificates. Also, what amount of the receipts of the Government had been received in silver coin or certificates since the 1st of January, 1879. Adopted.

Mr. Cox, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to what amount of money had been expended by the Naval Advisory Board, and what changes have been made from original plans on the hulls, boilers, etc., for the Chicago, Boston, Atiants, and Dolphin, and the cost of such

changes. Adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill, the general debate being limited to three hours. Mr. Breckinridge criticised the bill in that it did not make sufficient appropriations for the improvement of the more important harbors slong the Mississippi River below Cairo, which he regarded as so many separate links in the long chain of river navigation. He then passed on to review the work of the improvement of Gaiveston Harbor by the Engineer Corps, denouncing it as a complete failure and severely commenting on the action of the officers in charge in sub mitting reports to Congress which he declared were false and misleading. He had no hopes of the ultimate success of the work unless the submerged jetty plan was abandoned He defended the action of the committee in recommending the appointment of Captain Eadas advising the Engineer of the Mississippi River Commission, on the ground that the Commission had, in many instances, departed from the original plans, and always with unsatisfactory results.

Mr. Price said a careful reading of the bill must lead to the conclusion that it was marred and scarred with sectional irregularities and acts of injustice. Leaving out the appropriations for the improvement of the tee is composed of seven doctors, Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio Rivers, the to incubate and recommend a bill. Mississippi reservoir and Hennepin Canal, the Southern States mentioned in the bill got an average each of \$283 000, while the Northern States mentioned had only \$24,000 each. The States represented on the Committee got an average appropriation of \$233,-

only \$149,000.

Mr. Price went on to say the committee | for illiberality, audacity and tyranny out | Herod the old "Blue Laws" of Connecticut.

had treated the State of Wisconsin as not being worth consideration.

Mr. Ochilree suggested that Wisconsin received \$6,000,000 in the past. Mr. Price said if the bill were evened up and equalized sectionally, so far as it could be done, he would support it.

Mr. Washburne, addressing himself to the general question of internal improvements. favored liberal appropriations, and repudisted any sympathy with that false economy which had sought to restrict the appropriations to beggarly proportions. But he found provisions in the pending bill which he could neither approve nor support. The bill was neither a fair nor a just one. He opposed the provision for the improvement of Galveston Harbor, and thought that for the Government to enter upon a work which would ultimately require the expenditure of \$8 000,000 without plans or recommendstions, was little short of midsummer mad-

Mr. Hephurn suggested it might be more economical for the United States to move Galveston to a harber than to move a harbor to Galveston. After speaking e good word for the Hennepin Canal he opposed the appropriation for the Mississippi River. He did not think it advisable for the Government to go on with the work which would cost \$150,000,000, when it was shown by the reports of the Commissioner that the work

was entirely experimental. After a speech by Mr. Farston in support of the bill, the general debate closed, and the

first section of the bill was read. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, criticised the appropriation for the Mississippi River in that only \$400,000 was appropriated for the improvement between its sources and the Ohio River; that was not a fair share of pork. Laughter] If the Mississippi River had got to carry through the gigantic scheme the committee should have been a little more tiberal. He was of the opinion that if the committee had allowed him to go before them it would have realized that it did not understand this question. Let there be a little common sense applied to the consideration of the bill, if for only five minutes: Every same man wanted the Mississippi River improved, and between the Illinois and Ohio Rivers were grouped the most serious obstructions to commerce in the Mississippi valley. The engineers who had examined the matter stated it would take at least \$10,000,000 to remove these obstructions and the miserable beggarly appropriation of \$400,000 a year how long would it be before there was water there? The improvement between the Illinois and Ohio Rivers could and should be completed within four years mystery about the railroad business and that | and the people be given the benefit of cheap was the mesk endurance and long suffering | transportation. Unless the River and Harpatience of the American people. The bor Committee would agree to a proper divide, when it came to appropriations for the Mississippi River, he, in the language of the poet, would "kick." [Laughter] Pending further action the committee

> One of the Oldest Men in louisna Dead, WASHINGTON, Ind., Feb. 2.-Yesterday morning, at his son's residence in Barr Township, this (Daviess) county, died one of the oldest, if not the oldest, man to to diana. His name is William Smith, and he ad arrived at the extreme age of 104 years. He was a nauve of Ireland, but emigrated this country about forty years ago. A the age of ninety six he walked from home to this city and oack in one day, an aggregate distance of eighteen miles. He was respected by all who knew him. An old man who was well acquainted with him remarked yesterday that in all his businestransactions his word was as good as his bond. The deceased leaves a large number of relatives to mourn his loss. He was a devout member of the Catholic Church, and by that denomination was laid to rest in the cemetary near Montgomery, near which stands the church in which he so often wor-

rose and the House adjourned.

Lafayette Notes.

Special to the Sentinei.

LAFAYETTE, Feb. 3 .- Another suit has been brought against the L. and N. A. Railway, the plaintiff this time being Bamey McManus, of New Albany, for \$5,200 damages. Mr. McManus alleges that on the 4th of December last his son was run over by a freight train of that company and killed. Senator Johnson, having recovered from his recent illness, went to Indianapolis yes-

terday to take his seat in the Senate. Frank Gregory, late city editor of the Lafayette Journal, has accepted a position on some Indianapolis paper, so the tale goes.

At the boys' race Saturday, at the Rink, Master Dickey took the first prize, twentyeight oranges, and Master Lingle the second, eight oranges. Mr. Caldwell will farnish free street car tickets to all persons attend-

ing his rink. The Star City Rink will be opened next Saturday evening.

Run Over by the Cars.

VERNON, Ind., Feb. 2 -A man by the name of Henry H Ewing was run over by the cars at North Vernon late Saturday evening and killed. He got off the train on the opposite side from the depot and fell back under the train, which passed over his breast. He lived at Jeffersonville and has relatives-a family-and was sent to that place by Coroner McGannon after the inquest. There is a rumor affoat that he came to his death by foul means, which is evidently a mistake, as his pocket-book containing some money and notes were found en his person,

Handsome Present-Found Dead.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind . Feb. 2. - Mrs. Sue Dixon. on yesterday, presented the Methodist Church here with a handsome sliver com munion set, as a memorial of her deceased daughter, Fannie.

Theodore Scheifler, a young German, who nay been working for John Gable, south of this city, was found dead in his bed last night. Cause of death, apoplexy.

Medical Legislation.

[Communicated.] I have been requested to give my views on the above subject to "The Committee," but with your permission will make them pub-

There has been for the last twenty years successive efforts made to force medical legislation, by doctors, principally, if not entirely, of the old or Allopathic school, but their tyrrany and injustice are so evidently in the interest of the doctors that the Assemblies have refused to pass them, excepting one which the Governor vetoed. In the Assembly as it now stands there are twentyseven doctors, elected, no doubt, with the intention to carry some bill or another through this session. The House Committee is composed of seven doctors,

Dr. Passage is Chairman of this committee.
Any bill passing into the hands of this committee might properly be said to be on its passage and ought to go through. There are now several bills before each branch of the Legislature in the hands of the respective committees; just what they are "no fellow can find out," as they are not published; Mr. Wellis stated the Committee on Riv- but as they are got up by doctors, in the ers and Harbors had never been divided on hands of doctors, for the benefit and in the political grounds and called attention to the exclusive interest of doctors, we can only fact that of the fifteen members twelve were | judge of them by former Medical bills which

As a rule the first thing in a Medical bill is a "board" with "fat offices." to be filled by dectors with judicial execution and discretionary powers, i. e., to grant and revoke licenses, to administer oaths, send for persons and papers and a tributary leverage on all the other doctors of the State. * Secondly. * * To get rid of competition in business, especially the midwife.

Thirdly. As a professor in a Medical Colege tritely said, to put them "through our mill," meaning his college. The above is generally the main feature of a medical bill, based on the assumption that the diploma makes the dector, which is a fal-

As to the people they do not seem to want any legislation. There are no petitions from any part of the State either in the Senate or Horse, requesting such legislation, They don't petition for it nor ack for it in any other way.

A reorle that have intelligence enough to se ect Senators and Representatives have intelligence enough to select their doctor, and it is an insult to that intelligence to presume to dictate to them on the subject. If the people want to employ the old doctor without a diploma, grown gray and respected among them, they don't want the Legislature to say they can not do it.

If a woman in her hour of trial and ordeal of maternity wants the level-headed and large-hearted old midwife and experienced nurse near her, instead of the vealy young doctor with his "sheep skin," she don't want the Legislature to say she can't have her. The people wish to be left free to eat, drink and wear what they choose, and select whom they please to minister to their sick bodies and sick souls.

I do not see how any Senator or Represen-tative, especially a Democrat, who believes in the sovereignty and private rights of the people can vote for a bill taking away their rights or any one of them.

There is a principal involved in medical legislation that will not bear investigation. and if thoroughly ventilated and understood will bring upon it the condemnation of any liberal-minded, conscientions man. Medical legislation is urged by a class of

physicians, not surgeons and specialists, but regular general practitioners, for their benefit and their interest only, and comes under the head of "class legislation."

Virchow says: "No one mind can comprebend the immense detail of general practice establish a uniform depth of nine feet. With | of medicine." In this sense, or in the sense of not understanding what he professes to practice, every general practictioner is a

A dip'oma is not sufficient evidence of medical attainments-especially from small colleges with little or no clinical advantages. Formal lecturs on a specially by a professor in general practice are of little or no value. What the Professor says is as well or better said in books that are now within the reach of all students and can be read with as much profit and less expense at home. An ample clinic, with the many i'lustrations of the different diseases and treatment is the only thing in the medical co'lege course that really Sta the student for practice. Five or ten years of this kind of clniical obser vations at the "bedside of the sick" is of infinitely more value than a diploma from a small medical college in a small city worth little or no clinical advantages at all.

Then again medicine is not a fixed science: it is in a high degree experimental and em

Homsopathists give an infinitesimal dose that requires the most delicate chemical tests to discover a trace of the remedy, on the principle that 'like cures like." The old regular sims to give inside of a poisoning dose on the principle that "opposites ours." Between these two dominant schools, that treat disease on directly opposite principles. lies a truth that teaches an important lesson. that is, that there is very little in medicine. Victor Hugo says the "physician prescribes but the nurse saves "

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says that "it would be better for the human family if all the medicine in the world were cast into the ocean, but it would be worse for the fish." These bright men know what they state to be true.

I hope the General Assembly of Indiana will not stultify itself by passing any medical bill without a most careful examination of all its bearings. It is an important matter. The health, happiness, or even-lives of their constituents are involved.

I don't think we need any negative legislation on the subject, but an act to elevate the standard of teaching medicine would benefit the people, compelling the professor to qualify himself on the specialty taught from the chair he proposes to fill.

2. To elevate the standard of literary requirement in the student. . To compel colleges to furnish ample clinical material with facilities for teaching practical illustrated medicine. No

clinic, no college. It would be absurd to legislate against one set of quacks while the medical schools are instructing another set in the science to

It was a Methodist parson this time, and an Ohio one at that; he hinted that it would be nice to go to Europe, as his throat trouble was getting werse, but the good descons saw through the whole scheme, sent for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and consequently now enjoy a good sermon, delivered in a good, clear tone.



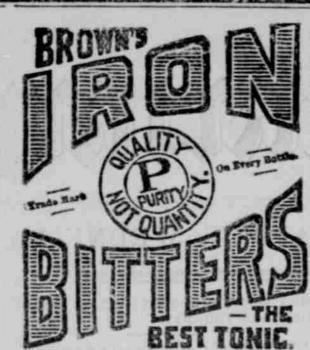
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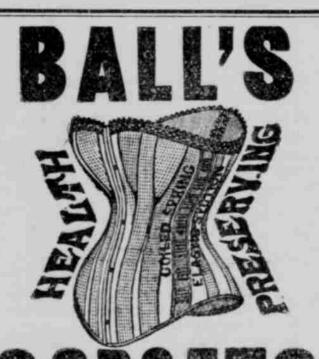
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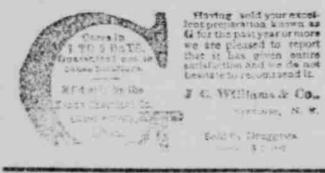
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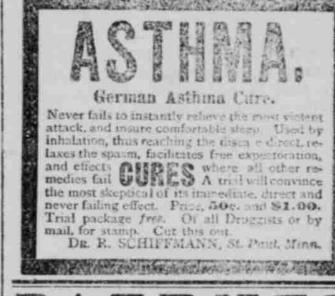
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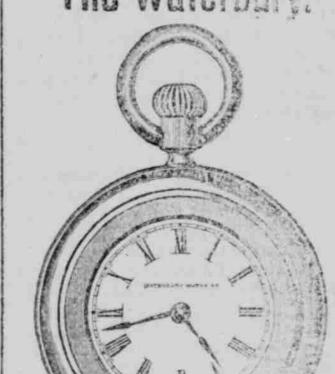
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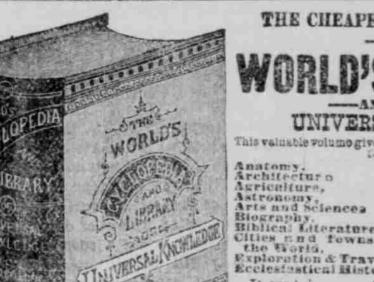
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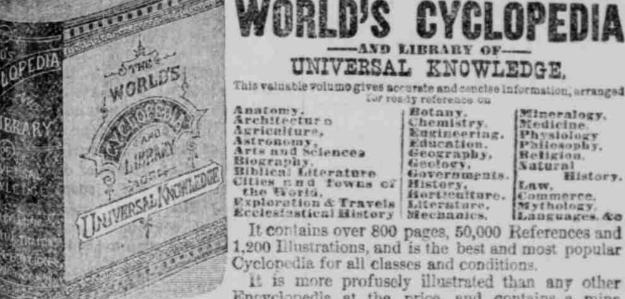
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